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PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY

Promoting Welcoming Communities in Canada

bulletin

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New Local Immigration Partnerships Established Across Canada

Citizenship and Immigration Canada is establishing Local Immigration Partnerships (LIPs) across the country. These build on the success of the LIPs initially established in Ontario, with a set of new guidelines provided. What follows is an interview by Victoria Esses of the Pathways to Prosperity with Caroline Duvieusart-Dery of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Caroline is a policy analyst working in the Integration/Foreign Credentials Recognition Branch. Her main role is to lead the program policy development for the LIPs across Canada. This includes facilitating the creation of LIPs in new communities, supporting existing LIPs by providing policy guidance and tools, and reporting on results achieved to demonstrate the impact of the LIPs work for communities and newcomers.



**Caroline
Duvieusart-Dery**

Victoria Esses: Thank you for taking the time to talk to us today, Caroline. To begin, can you tell us about the new LIPs that have recently been funded in British Columbia in terms of the rationale for their establishment, the number that have been established, and any unique features they may have?

Caroline Duvieusart-Dery: CIC is committed to supporting the creation of new LIPs in communities across the country. The resumption of CIC's management of settlement services in British Columbia in 2014 was seen as an opportunity to bring new communities into the LIPs network, building on the strong partnership foundations put in place under the provincial Welcoming Communities Program (WCP). As a result of a Call for Proposals held last fall, CIC has signed contribution agreements for the creation of LIPs in 18 communities covering most regions of the province. Given their April 1st,

In B.C., CIC has signed contribution agreements for the creation of LIPs in 18 communities covering most regions of the province

2014 start date, these partnerships are at a very early stage in their development as LIPs, and it is too soon to see how they compare to LIPs in other provinces. That said, these new LIPs all build on previous partnerships that were funded under the WCP, and will certainly bring that experience into play as they develop. There is no intention to significantly increase the number of LIPs in the province in the short-term, but moving forward, CIC will

undertake an assessment of the need and capacity for the creation of new partnerships. For now, the focus will be on supporting these new LIPs and monitoring their progress.

Victoria: Two LIPs have been established in the Atlantic region – in Halifax and St John’s. Do you anticipate that there will be more established in the Atlantic and, if so, where and when?

Caroline: Over the past months, the department has contributed to the organization of community consultations in Moncton, Fredericton and Charlottetown to present the LIPs model and discuss local interest in creating LIPs. Discussions are ongoing among local stakeholders and with CIC on the most appropriate approach for each community.

Victoria: What about the Prairie provinces, where there are currently two LIPs in Alberta. Are additional LIPs being established in the Prairies and, if so, in what provinces and when are these likely to be launched?

Caroline: A regional Call for Proposals in the fall 2013 had identified LIPs as a programming priority for both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. As a result, two new LIPs were created this April in Winnipeg and Regina, adding to our existing LIPs in Calgary and Bow Valley/Banff. Discussions are also ongoing with local stakeholders in Edmonton.

Victoria: I wonder if I might ask you now to talk about the new guidelines for LIPs that were released in February 2014, in terms of the rationale for the new guidelines and their highlights.

Caroline: Of course. As you know, the LIPs created in Ontario since 2008 developed organically to respond to the needs and contexts of their communities. This spurred innovation and led to great refinement of the LIPs model. Taking stock five years later, CIC is now seeking to zero in on best practices and supporting LIPs in achieving optimal impact within the program and the community.

Concretely, the guidelines spell out the role of the CIC-funded LIP secretariat (LIP staff) and the activities that can be funded through the LIP contribution agreement (CA) with CIC. It specifies that while the LIP staff leads the work of the partnership during the planning phase (engaging members, conducting research on needs, developing a strategy and action plans), its role changes during the implementation phase: it then acts primarily as a catalyst, supporting collective action and reporting on results. The activities identified in the LIP strategy or action plans should not be directly implemented by CIC-funded LIP staff or funded under the LIP agreement: implementation is the collective responsibility of LIP members or partners, who should take leadership of these projects and seek to obtain funding outside of the LIP CA for these activities.

These guidelines don't seek to limit the type of work undertaken by the LIPs, but rather clarify the contribution that CIC wants to make towards it.

These guidelines don't seek to limit the type of work undertaken by the LIPs, but rather clarify the contribution that CIC wants to make towards it. It is part of a broader strategy to engage LIPs in CIC's planning and priority-setting approaches and foster greater connections with other provincial and federal departments. Importantly, I believe that these guidelines will lead to a better shared understanding of the roles of CIC and of the LIPs and help build the basis for long-term collaboration.

Victoria: Thank you very much, Caroline.

Call for Proposals for Initial Projects Related to the Pathways to Prosperity's National Themes

The Pathways to Prosperity invites proposals for funding of \$5,000 to \$7,500 per project for initial research projects related to four of our current national research themes and one new emerging theme:

- ◆ International students as future citizens (for a description of the theme, see <http://p2pcanada.ca/research/international-students-as-future-citizens-2/>)
- ◆ The role of employers and the private sector in supporting the integration of immigrants in Canada (for a description of the theme, see <http://p2pcanada.ca/research/promoting-the-role-of-employers-and-the-private-sector-in-newcomer-integration/>)
- ◆ The delivery of settlement services in new destination communities (for a description of the theme, see <http://p2pcanada.ca/research/delivering-settlement-services-in-new-destination-communities/>)
- ◆ Sports and recreation as integrative tools (for a description of the theme, see <http://p2pcanada.ca/research/sports-and-recreation-as-integrative-tools/>)
- ◆ Pre-arrival services – This includes research on what types of services are most needed pre-arrival and by whom, from the perspective of both individuals who are in the pre-arrival stage and, retrospectively, from those who are already permanent residents in Canada. It also includes research on how best to integrate pre-arrival services with those offered post-arrival in Canada.

Up to five proposals will be funded in this round. Funding must be used for primary research related to one of these themes, and be intended as the first step in a larger, cross-regional project for which outside funding will be sought. As a Pathways to Prosperity project, the research must have a policy or practice component. Proposals may be submitted by individuals or teams that are led by P2P co-investigators, collaborators, or partners, and may be submitted in either English or French. Graduate students may be members, but not the leads, of these teams.

Applications should be submitted to communications@p2pcanada.ca by June 6, 2014. Decisions will be made by July 7, 2014, with projects expected to be completed by December 31, 2014. A final report based on the research will be required for posting on the P2P website, as well as a one-page article to appear in the P2P eBulletin.

Applications should be a maximum of 6 pages, and include:

- ◆ Rationale (including policy and practice concerns) and hypotheses
- ◆ Proposed methodology
- ◆ Description of the research team
- ◆ Deliverables
- ◆ Details of plans for extending the research to a cross-regional project involving participants in two or more of the P2P regional nodes, and sources of outside funding to which subsequent applications will be made
- ◆ Timeline
- ◆ Detailed budget

Promising Practices Videos Now Online

The LIP promising practices videos described in our last eBulletin have now been posted on the P2P website at <http://p2pcanada.ca/lip/>. Each of these videos comprises an interview with a LIP lead showcasing a promising practice initiated by the LIP within a thematic area, including:

- ◆ Audrey Andrews, Durham Region Local Diversity and Immigration Partnership: promoting funding opportunities for community organizations by disseminating a compendium of funding opportunities and by organizing forums in which funders discuss their programs with interested parties
- ◆ Alex Goss, Guelph-Wellington Local Immigration Partnership: engaging employers through facilitation of a mentorship program in the region and development of tools and resources for businesses that may be interested in hiring immigrants
- ◆ Don Curry, North Bay Local Immigration Partnership: engaging employers through the establishment of an employers' council that develops resources and arranges activities to promote the attraction and retention of immigrants in the region
- ◆ Hindia Mohamoud, Ottawa Local Immigration Partnership: promoting a welcoming community through the Welcoming Ottawa Week that showcases the diversity of Ottawa and connects newcomers and established residents
- ◆ Bill Sinclair, Toronto South Quadrant Local Immigration Partnership: coordinating services for immigrants through a common intake and assessment form, a common welcome brochure on local assets, common staff training, and common research

The videos describe the LIPs' goals and activities related to the theme, challenges encountered along the way, how these were addressed, and the results that have been achieved. To date, the videos have received approximately 500 hits. The long-term aim is to develop a comprehensive body of videos on promising practices for networks such as the LIPs and the Réseaux en immigration francophone (RIFs), and for community organizations working with immigrants so that they can share practices and activities that they have found to be successful in meeting their goals. To this end, if you have any feedback and suggestions on the videos, including their format, content and overall utility, please write to us at communications@p2pcanada.ca.

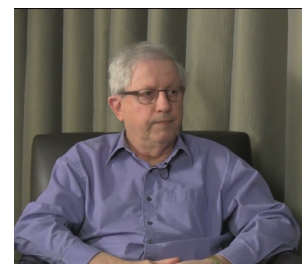
The P2P would like to express its thanks to the LIP officials who participated in the videos and to CIC, which funded the series and provided valuable advice on its design.



Audrey Andrews



Alex Goss



Don Curry



Hindia Mohamoud



Bill Sinclair

Multiple Case Study Evaluation of Postsecondary Bridging Programs for Internationally Educated Health Professionals

As Canada's population ages, the successful integration of internationally educated health professionals into the health care workforce has been recognized as an essential strategy to address the challenges created by the shrinking labour pool and growing demands on the health care system. To better understand the role of the postsecondary system in facilitating the entry of internationally educated health professionals into the health care workforce, a multiple case study evaluation of postsecondary bridging programs was conducted with funding from the Higher Education Quality Council of Ontario (HEQCO). Members of the research team included Victoria Esses, Western University, Ivy Lynn Bourgeault, University of Ottawa, Elena Neiterman, McMaster University, Christine Nielsen, Canadian Society for Medical Laboratory Science, Elaine Dever, Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists, and Rae Gropper, Health Education Consultant. The research was carried out by Academica Group with assistance from Western University and McMaster University graduate students. The full report of this research will be released by HEQCO by the fall.

Bridging programs are designed for internationally educated professionals who have completed formal training in their country of origin, but do not have the educational, professional, or language requirements necessary to become licensed to practice in Canada. The programs provide occupation-specific and context-specific training about the Canadian and provincial health care systems, and other supports to help internationally educated professionals meet formal competency standards to prepare for licensure and employment in regulated occupations, or to get the training and experience required to work in highly-skilled, non-regulated professions. Bridging programs may be offered by colleges and universities, regulatory bodies, community agencies, or other organizations. This evaluation focused on allied health bridging programs delivered at postsecondary institutions, with a focus on physiotherapy, medical laboratory technology, diagnostic medical sonography, radiological technology, and respiratory therapy. Seven bridging programs across four institutions participated in the research.

The goal of the research was to identify the characteristics and practices of effective allied health bridging programs and their potential for transfer to other programs and related professions. The methodology included focus groups with current and past bridging program participants; structured interviews with instructors, administrators, employers and partners of each of the participating institutions; and key informant interviews of sector experts.

The research findings are described in terms of (1) the role of stakeholders in ensuring bridging program effectiveness, (2) the measurement of expected outcomes and indicators, (3) key features that contribute to bridging program effectiveness, and (4) other potential models for supporting the integration of internationally educated health professionals in the Canadian workforce. Recommendations focus on program content, program delivery, and support structures for effective bridging programs. A central recommendation is the need to establish and maintain an up-to-date registry of bridging programs in Canada. At present bridging programs tend to be offered sporadically, move between institutions, and are at times discontinued once pilot funding ends, contributing to a lack of accurate and comprehensive information on the availability of bridging programs in Canada.

The Economic Outcomes of Immigrants in New Brunswick

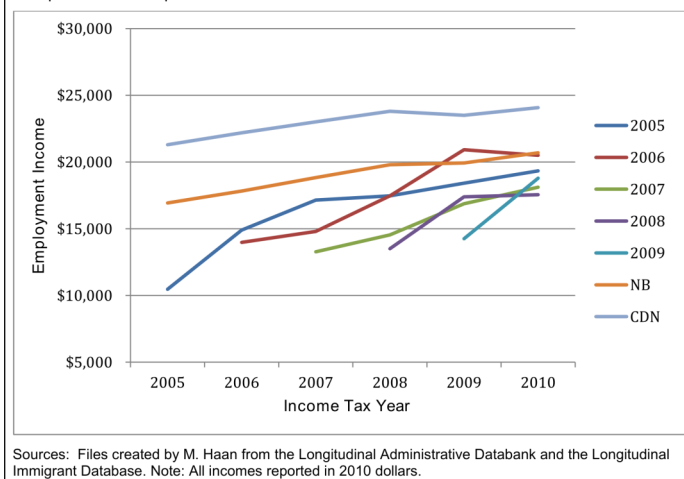
By Michael Haan

New Brunswick is relatively new at welcoming immigrants – more foreign-born persons came to the province between 2008 and 2011 than in the entire 1980s. As such, there is a lot to be learned about how immigrants are doing, how many stay, and what contributions are being made. A team of researchers at the University of New Brunswick, led by P2P co-investigator Michael Haan, works closely with the Government of New Brunswick to develop a knowledge base of immigration-related research. Recently, Haan and his team completed a series of studies on how immigrants benefit the region, and how they in turn fare economically by choosing to stay in the Atlantic provinces.

In terms of earnings, each arrival cohort converges quickly with the overall New Brunswick population, with the 2006 arrivals actually surpassing the median for the province after just three years. Such rapid convergence suggests that New Brunswick is a relatively favorable place for immigrants to settle (at least for those that stay!).

Figure 1 also illustrates why localized knowledge is so important. If we were to compare New Brunswick's foreign-born population to immigrants in the rest of Canada, or to the overall Canadian average, we might conclude that there is a sustained penalty for staying in the province, since immigrant earnings are likely lower in New Brunswick than elsewhere. But, when compared to others in the region, the penalty does not seem to exist (or if it does, it spans the entire population).

Figure 1: Median Employment Income Comparisons by Immigrant Arrival Cohort, Compared to the Population of New Brunswick and Canada



Demographically, immigrants have also been strong contributors, adding nearly 4,000 children to help the region address its population concerns.

These numbers were calculated using the Longitudinal Immigrant Database (IMDB), a rich data source of foreign-born taxfilers stored at the Statistics Canada headquarters in Ottawa. The file consists of T1 taxfiler information linked to landing records. Since taxfilers indicate their province of residence when filing, it is possible to determine both their economic wellbeing and their net contributions. Haan plans to continue working with the IMDB to continue building the evidence that government departments and the settlement sector need to administer and refine programs and services.

For regions with government departments and settlement organizations struggling to sustain their mandates, demonstrating success of both the programs and the people they attract is vitally important. In New Brunswick, for example, the Population Growth Division – which supports recruitment, repatriation, and retention, of both immigrants and non-immigrants – has an annual budget of 4.5 million dollars. Demonstrating the contribution of one of the Department's primary focal groups is critical, especially at budget time.

Agency of the Future Moves from Concept to Analysis

As anticipated in February's eBulletin, progress on Agency of the Future has accelerated with the arrival of spring. New developments have occurred on several fronts. Here are some of the highlights:

- ◆ The project's Communications and Technology Committee has identified four primary ways in which settlement agencies are using new technologies. These include: (1) delivering services both to clients and in-house; (2) communicating with clients, stakeholders, other agencies and for advocacy; (3) partnership and market development, including the provision of services and expertise to educational institutions, businesses, and overseas clients; and (4) data gathering and analysis to establish client needs and preferences, to underpin policy interventions, and to evaluate actions. The Committee has recommended a national survey to determine the existing and anticipated uses of technology and new social media by immigrant service organizations.
- ◆ The project's Service Lines and Strategic Planning Committee has also made notable strides. In particular, the Committee has identified six pilot service lines that should be evaluated for their commercial potential. These are: (i) a 'concierge service' for employers (i.e. a one-stop shop for employers wishing to recruit and retain immigrants, temporary foreign workers, or international students); (ii) overseas services for prospective immigrants; (iii) services for international students and educational institutions; (iv) services aimed at temporary workers and institutions that require their services; (v) services to institutions that serve refugees in remote areas; and (vi) supports for entrepreneurs and immigrants wanting to start businesses. For each service line, a pilot study will analyze client needs, the size and location of the potential market, the current service environment, and the capacities of competitors. Once this analysis is complete, the market studies will delineate the commercial services that could be offered and their value to prospective clients. The studies will also examine the strategic advantage that settlement organizations would have vis-à-vis other organizations.
- ◆ A second activity that the Service Lines and Strategic Planning Committee hopes to undertake is a national survey of settlement service provider organizations. This survey would examine the practices and advisory services that agencies provide over and above the services funded by CIC, especially services offered on a commercial basis. It is anticipated that this survey will be joined with the technology survey.
- ◆ The Pathways to Prosperity has made headway exploring options for mounting a Winter Institute in which the Agency of the Future will form one stream, offering training to agencies and agency partnerships wishing to capitalize on the commercial opportunities identified.



Meyer Burstein and Carl Nicholson

To this point, the Agency of the Future project has subsisted on modest contributions from the Pathways to Prosperity Partnership and the settlement sector. For progress to continue, the project will now need to identify additional sources of financial support. This effort is just getting underway.

Location of Immigrant Arrivals in 2013

Highlights

- ◆ At the provincial level in 2013, the highest rates of immigrant arrivals per capita were in the three Prairie Provinces.
- ◆ Among census divisions in 2013, the Island of Montreal ranked highest with the number of immigrant arrivals being 1.9% of the resident population.
- ◆ There were 8 census divisions (CDs) that ranked in the top 10 in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita in each of 2011, 2012 and 2013: Montreal, Peel, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, and Queens County, PEI (includes Charlottetown). All (except Charlottetown) are relatively larger CDs.
- ◆ In terms of the rate of growth in the number of immigrant arrivals, the vast majority of top ranking census divisions were in Quebec. The high rate of growth was typically due to Quebec census divisions having few immigrant arrivals in the earlier years. Thus, the absolute growth was relatively small but the rate of change in arrivals and, consequently, the change in demand for immigrant welcoming services, was large.

Why: Immigrant arrivals in 2013?

By about 2030, Canada will have more deaths than births. Thus, if Canada wishes to grow its population, it will need to continue to attract immigrants. For each region, population will only grow via attracting immigrants or via attracting migrants from elsewhere in Canada.

The objective of this FactSheet is to provide two measures:

- ◆ the regions of Canada that have attracted the highest number of immigrants, as measured by the number of immigrant arrivals per capita; and
- ◆ the regions of Canada that have experienced the most rapid growth in the number of immigrants who arrived in their region, as measured by the average annual rate of growth in immigrant arrivals in the 5 years up to 2013.

Findings

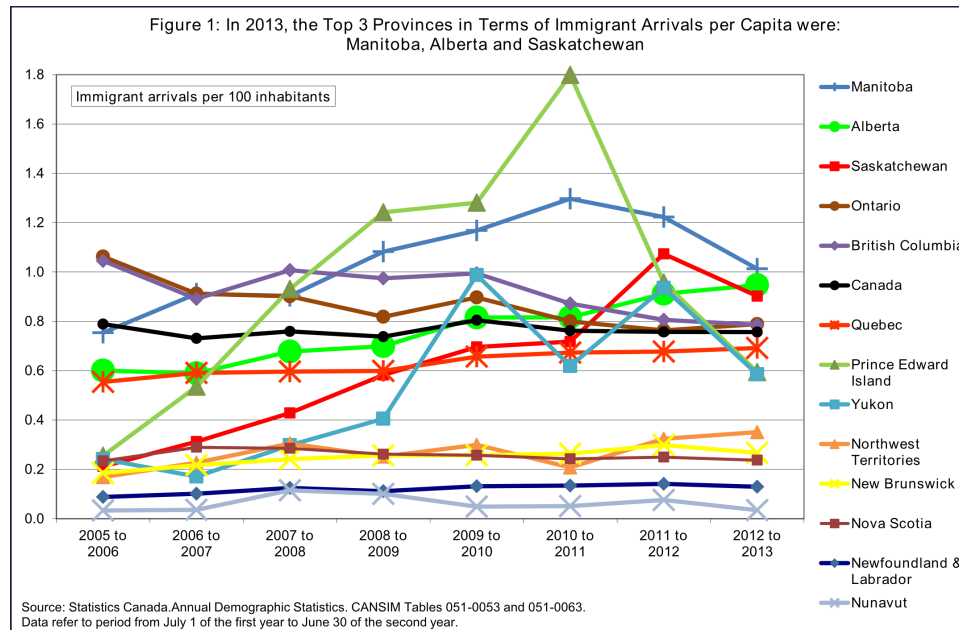
From 1996 to 2013, the Canadian population has grown 0.6% to 0.8% per year due to immigrant arrivals (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Immigrant Arrivals ¹ per 100 Residents																	
	1996 to 1997	1997 to 1998	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000	2000 to 2001	2001 to 2002	2002 to 2003	2003 to 2004	2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006	2006 to 2007	2007 to 2008	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011	2011 to 2012	2012 to 2013
Colour key			Above Canadian average from 1996 to 2013														
			At or below 0.4% from 1996 to 2013														
Newfoundland & Labrador	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
New Brunswick	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Quebec	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ontario	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Manitoba	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Alberta	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
British Columbia	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Yukon	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Nunavut	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Canada	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
1. Data for immigrant arrivals refer to July 1 of first year to June 30 of the second year. Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0053 and 051-0063.																	

1. Data for immigrant arrivals refer to July 1 of first year to June 30 of the second year.
Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0053 and 051-0063.

From 1996 to 2013, only two provinces (Ontario and British Columbia) continually had immigrant arrivals per capita at or above the national average. For these provinces in this period, immigrant arrivals per capita varied between 0.8% and 1.4% of the provincial population.

From 1996 to 2004, three provinces (Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta) had immigrant arrivals in the range of 0.4% to 0.6% of their population. Since then, the rate of immigrant arrivals in Quebec has remained between 0.6% and 0.7%, whereas immigrant arrivals in Manitoba and Alberta have surpassed the Canadian average and ranked #1 and #2 in 2013.



From 1996 to 2004, immigrant arrivals in the remaining provinces / territories were noticeably lower (at 0.3% or less of the provincial / territorial population).

By 2013, 5 provinces and territories still had relatively lower rates (0.4% or less) of immigrant arrivals: Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nunavut (Figure 1).

Importantly, in the period since 2005, there were 3 jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) that moved from the lowest rate of immigrant arrivals (the group at or below 0.3%) to the group of provinces around and above the Canadian average.

In 2013, there were eight provinces and territories whose immigration was between 0.6% and 1.0% of their population. (i.e. straddling the Canadian average of 0.8%).

This history illustrates the structural change in where immigrants are now going (more to the three Prairie Provinces) and the ability of two smaller jurisdictions to attract immigrants (Prince Edward Island and the Yukon).

Table 2: Ranking of Census Divisions According to the 2013 Number of Immigrant Arrivals Per Capita

Name of census division (CD)	Number of immigrant arrivals in given year (July 1 to June 30)			Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			RANK: number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			Annual percent rate of change in number of immigrant arrivals:				Rank: annual percent change:	
	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	in 5 years: 2006 - 2011	in 5 years: 2007 - 2012	in 5 years: 2008 - 2013	in 12 years: 2001 - 2013	in 5 years: 2008 - 2013	in 12 years: 2001 - 2013
Metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Montréal, Quebec	37,656	36,387	37,500	2.0	1.9	1.9	3	2	1	4.5	3.4	2.4	2.7	154	116
Peel, Ontario	25,746	22,774	23,794	2.0	1.7	1.7	4	4	2	-0.6	-2.4	-2.8	-1.2	174	159
Toronto, Ontario	44,042	41,997	43,862	1.6	1.6	1.6	5	7	3	-4.3	-4.1	-2.1	-5.0	171	186
Man. Div. 11 (Winnipeg)	13,652	13,023	10,932	2.0	1.9	1.6	2	1	4	14.5	12.7	4.2	12.6	140	38
Greater Vancouver, British Columbia	34,186	31,485	31,015	1.5	1.3	1.3	6	8	8	1.1	-4.0	-5.3	0.1	197	140
York, Ontario	10,118	10,203	10,668	1.0	1.0	1.0	11	12	11	2.1	-0.6	0.3	1.7	160	124
Longueuil, Quebec	3,302	3,514	3,618	0.8	0.9	0.9	14	15	14	5.6	8.2	7.4	5.2	112	88
Laval, Quebec	2,883	3,451	3,562	0.7	0.8	0.9	18	17	15	6.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	85	52
Sherbrooke, Quebec	1,356	1,100	1,136	0.9	0.7	0.7	13	19	17	2.7	-0.8	-4.7	1.5	192	125
Ottawa, Ontario	5,708	5,840	6,104	0.6	0.6	0.7	22	23	19	3.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	156	142
Partially-non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Sask. Div. 11 (incl. Saskatoon)	3,314	5,176	4,438	1.2	1.8	1.5	8	3	5	22.9	19.6	16.9	19.2	60	13
Sask. Div. 6 (incl. Regina)	2,716	4,139	3,556	1.1	1.7	1.4	10	5	6	28.9	30.7	21.1	20.3	51	11
Alta. Div. 6 (incl. Calgary)	16,602	18,000	19,165	1.2	1.3	1.4	7	9	7	9.7	8.0	7.3	6.9	113	69
Alta. Div. 11 (incl. Edmonton)	10,074	11,617	12,380	0.8	0.9	1.0	15	14	12	12.9	11.5	10.5	10.6	91	50
Essex, Ontario	2,022	2,391	2,496	0.5	0.6	0.6	34	28	22	-0.8	0.1	3.2	-3.9	146	183
Waterloo, Ontario	2,959	2,991	3,127	0.6	0.6	0.6	27	31	26	-4.6	-4.3	0.1	-0.5	161	150
Man. Div. 2 (incl. Steinbach)	422	436	367	0.6	0.7	0.5	21	22	30	-23.3	-20.8	-21.2	-5.1	235	187
Middlesex, Ontario	2,321	2,319	2,423	0.5	0.5	0.5	32	37	32	1.6	-2.5	-1.7	0.0	169	141
Fraser Valley, British Columbia	1,579	1,522	1,500	0.6	0.5	0.5	28	34	33	-1.4	-5.3	-5.9	2.4	202	118
Westmorland, New Brunswick	519	771	690	0.4	0.5	0.5	37	36	37	18.1	11.6	7.6	15.2	110	27
Non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants)															
Alta. Div. 2 (incl. Lethbridge & Brooks)	1,275	1,681	1,796	0.8	1.0	1.1	16	11	9	9.1	15.2	21.0	13.5	52	33
Queens, Prince Edward Island	2,526	1,300	813	3.2	1.6	1.0	1	6	10	31.9	6.8	-16.7	28.2	230	4
Alta. Div. 16 (incl. Fort McMurray)	407	619	661	0.6	0.9	0.9	25	16	13	4.5	3.6	8.9	17.9	101	17
Man. Div. 3 (incl. Winkler, Morden, Altona)	490	554	461	1.0	1.1	0.9	12	10	16	-17.8	-18.8	-25.1	1.2	239	129
NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik)	1	44	46	0.0	0.6	0.7	254	25	18	-49.7	48.0	114.4	(a)	1	(a)
Man. Div. 7 (incl. Brandon)	767	520	437	1.2	0.8	0.7	9	18	20	32.2	8.6	-13.9	18.6	222	16
York, New Brunswick	577	665	596	0.6	0.7	0.6	26	20	24	1.0	2.3	2.8	11.6	151	44
Alta. Div. 15 (incl. Canmore)	203	217	231	0.5	0.6	0.6	31	30	25	21.1	13.4	7.1	11.7	116	42
Yukon, Yukon	214	331	212	0.6	0.9	0.6	23	13	27	39.5	29.2	9.1	17.0	98	18
Sask. Div. 4 (incl. Maple Creek)	40	73	62	0.4	0.7	0.6	38	21	28	11.9	14.1	8.1	(a)	108	(a)

a. The rate of growth is not calculated for census divisions with no immigrants in one of the years including in the calculation.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0062, 051-0063 and 051-0064.

Immigrant arrivals among census divisions¹

In 2013, the census divisions² (CDs) with the largest rate of immigrant arrivals (as a percent of the resident population) were (Table 2):

- #1: 1.9% in the Montreal CD³ (ranked #2 in 2012);
- #2: 1.7% in the Peel CD in Ontario (ranked #4 in 2012);
- #3: 1.6% in the Toronto CD in Ontario (ranked #7 in 2012); and
- #4: 1.6% in Winnipeg (Manitoba CD #11) (ranked #1 in 2012).

1. An alternative way to view the data is to tabulate immigrant arrivals for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (population over 100,000) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) (population of 10,000 to 99,999). The advantage of a CMA/CA focus is that the vast majority of immigrants go to a CMA or CA. However, a CMA/CA focus misses 18% of the Canadian population. Some non-CMA/CA localities have consistently ranked in the top CDs in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita (e.g. Winkler in Manitoba). Our focus on CDs in this FactSheet identifies both the larger places and the smaller places with significant immigrant arrivals. In addition, many smaller communities are experiencing rapid growth in the number of immigrants. These smaller communities are now experiencing new demands for immigrant welcoming services and the number and location of these localities would be missed with a CMA/CA focus.

2. A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purpose of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces. For example, a census division might correspond to a county or a *municipalité régionale de comté* or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province / territory level and the municipality (census subdivision).

3. The Montreal CD is the Island of Montreal.

Table 2 shows the top 10 CDs among metro CDs, among partially-non-metro CDs and among non-metro CDs. In general, bigger places are able to attract relatively more immigrants – i.e. a higher share of their resident population arrives as immigrants in a given year.

One purpose of ranking CDs in Table 2 is to show a ranking of requirements for immigrant welcoming services. However, because the same places have had a relatively higher ranking in recent years, they may have already built a capacity to welcome immigrants.

Rate of change in immigrant arrivals

Our second measure looks at the rate of growth of immigrant arrivals to indicate the places

Table 3: Ranking of Census Divisions According to the 2008-2013 Rate of Growth in Number of Immigrant Arrivals

Name of census division (CD)	Number of immigrant arrivals in given year (July 1 st to June 30 th)			Number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			RANK: number of immigrant arrivals per 100 inhabitants			Annual percent rate of change in number of immigrant arrivals:				Rank: annual percent change:	
	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	in 5 years: 2006-2011	in 5 years: 2007-2012	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013	in 5 years: 2008-2013	in 12 years: 2001-2013
Metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais, Quebec	13	56	58	0.0	0.1	0.1	224	127	125	-9.0	38.9	44.5	-3.4	15	178
Les Moulins, Quebec	168	279	288	0.1	0.2	0.2	116	94	89	11.5	26.3	27.1	14.2	38	31
Lévis, Quebec	174	203	209	0.1	0.1	0.1	105	111	109	21.9	22.1	22.8	12.7	43	36
L'Assomption, Quebec	124	188	194	0.1	0.2	0.2	125	106	104	8.2	20.5	21.9	13.2	47	34
Mirabel, Quebec	12	32	33	0.0	0.1	0.1	222	177	175	-20.1	5.5	19.2	5.6	55	82
Deux-Montagnes, Quebec	104	100	104	0.1	0.1	0.1	120	148	140	6.1	7.9	12.4	9.3	75	57
Laval, Quebec	2,883	3,451	3,562	0.7	0.8	0.9	18	17	15	6.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	85	52
Brant, Ontario	201	231	241	0.1	0.2	0.2	97	102	97	-7.9	-4.7	9.3	-1.5	96	164
Roussillon, Quebec	257	310	320	0.1	0.2	0.2	92	97	92	13.6	9.3	9.0	11.7	100	43
Thérèse-De Blainville, Quebec	170	213	220	0.1	0.1	0.1	118	113	111	-1.5	8.7	8.6	6.6	103	73
Partially-non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
La Nouvelle-Beauce, Quebec	8	54	56	0.0	0.2	0.2	232	109	106	-25.0	26.8	64.9	16.5	5	24
Le Haut-Saint-François, Quebec	5	15	15	0.0	0.1	0.1	235	191	190	-41.5	8.4	46.6	(a)	13	(a)
Portneuf, Quebec	29	33	35	0.1	0.1	0.1	169	193	187	24.3	18.8	30.6	(a)	34	(a)
Lennox and Addington, Ontario	26	55	58	0.1	0.1	0.1	164	120	114	6.5	15.4	30.5	3.5	35	106
Rouville, Quebec	17	24	25	0.0	0.1	0.1	185	192	188	7.0	17.6	24.5	13.8	40	32
Memphrémagog, Quebec	55	95	99	0.1	0.2	0.2	115	89	82	-8.7	4.2	23.3	5.4	42	84
Lajemmerais, Quebec	35	57	59	0.0	0.1	0.1	186	176	172	-6.7	14.1	22.4	-0.2	45	144
Papineau, Quebec	3	9	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	255	242	239	-32.6	16.2	22.0	1.2	46	128
Sask. Div. 6 (incl. Regina)	2,716	4,139	3,556	1.1	1.7	1.4	10	5	6	28.9	30.7	21.1	20.3	51	11
D'Autray, Quebec	10	22	24	0.0	0.1	0.1	231	219	211	12.0	30.7	20.6	6.0	53	80
Non-metro census divisions (showing top 10 ranked by rate of growth of immigrant arrivals from 2008 to 2013)															
NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik)	1	44	46	0.0	0.6	0.7	254	25	18	-49.7	48.0	114.4	(a)	1	(a)
NL Div. No. 10 (Labrador)	30	76	67	0.1	0.3	0.3	109	62	66	27.2	67.8	69.7	12.7	2	35
Le Haut-Saint-Laurent, Quebec	10	10	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	201	238	238	-24.4	27.5	69.1	6.5	3	76
Beauce-Sartigan, Quebec	13	36	38	0.0	0.1	0.1	229	184	178	-21.2	21.2	68.7	9.3	4	55
Avignon, Quebec	1	16	16	0.0	0.1	0.1	270	145	139	-56.5	9.6	62.4	(a)	6	(a)
Kamouraska, Quebec	11	20	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	179	157	148	13.9	44.8	59.1	(a)	7	(a)
Manicouagan, Quebec	16	20	21	0.0	0.1	0.1	183	201	194	(a)	21.8	58.7	(a)	8	(a)
Shawinigan, Quebec	22	24	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	194	230	228	-14.3	29.3	57.3	-0.5	9	147
Montcalm, Quebec	21	35	37	0.0	0.1	0.1	192	181	177	-0.9	47.4	52.8	(a)	10	(a)
Man. Div. 8 (incl. Gladstone & Treherne)	40	84	72	0.3	0.6	0.5	56	29	34	-0.5	32.5	52.7	7.9	11	63

a. The rate of growth is not calculated for census divisions with no immigrants in one of the years including in the calculation.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. Annual Demographic Statistics, CANSIM Tables 051-0062, 051-0063 and 051-0064.

where there has been an increase in the demand for local services to welcome immigrants. Perhaps not surprisingly, the largest rate of growth has occurred in regions that had very few immigrant arrivals at the beginning of the time period. CDs in Table 3 are ranked by the average annual percent rate of growth in immigrant arrivals in the previous 5 years. The top ranked CD was NWT Region 1 (incl. Inuvik) which went from 1 immigrant per year to 46 immigrants per year in the 5 years up to 2013. Averaged over the 5 years, this is a 114% average annual rate of increase in the number of immigrants. Of course, the absolute numbers are small. However, in 2013, the 46 immigrants in this region represented 0.7% of the resident population – just below the Canadian average of 0.8%. Thus, the rate of increase in the number of arrivals was large (#1 in Canada) and the number of arrivals per capita was large (ranked #18 across all 293 CDs in Canada).

Many of the CDs with higher rates of increase in the number of immigrants are in Quebec (Table 3):

- ◆ among metro CDs (i.e. the CDs are entirely within a CMA), the top 7 CDs are in Quebec⁴;
- ◆ among partially-non-metro CDs (i.e. part, but not all, of the CD is in a CMA), the top 3 are in Quebec⁵; and
- ◆ among non-metro CDs, 7 of the top 10 CDs are in Quebec⁶.

Thus, many Quebec CDs ranked relatively highly in terms of the rate of growth of immigrant arrivals.

Arguably, there is a new and increasing demand for immigrant welcoming services in these CDs. The annual number of immigrant arrivals is often small in absolute terms – but the rate of growth over the previous 5 years has been substantial.

Summary

In 2013, Canada's three Prairie Provinces attracted the most immigrants on a per capita basis. This is especially interesting because as recently as 2005, all three Prairie Provinces fell below the Canadian average in terms of immigrant arrivals per capita.

On a per capita basis, larger cities continually attract more immigrants. In 2013, the Montreal CD attracted the most immigrants per capita (1.9%). The following census divisions⁷ have ranked in the top 10 in each of the past three years: Montreal, Peel, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, and Queens County, PEI (including Charlottetown).

The CDs with the highest immigrant growth rates are smaller CDs where a small absolute increase generates a high(er) percent rate of increase. Although absolute numbers are small, these CDs are experiencing major changes in the demand for immigrant welcoming services. A vast majority of the CDs with the largest rates of increase in the number of immigrant arrivals are located in Quebec.

4. And 12 of the top 13 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

5. And 16 of the top 21 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

6. And 10 of the top 13 CDs are in Quebec (data not shown).

7. These rankings will differ if we use data for the census subdivision (i.e. the incorporated "city") or if we use data for the Census Metropolitan Area (i.e. the functional area that includes the commuting zone around the city).

Immigration in the News — Top Stories of the Past Months

Below are links to top stories that the P2P is following. These stories and other material can be accessed through the [Media Corner](#) of the P2P's website. The Corner provides links to articles appearing in the national and local media, including newspapers, magazines, and newsletters. Some international content is also included. Articles are refreshed regularly and archived.

- ♦ **CNW Telbec – May 2, 2014** – [Résultats d'un sondage](#) : Un sondage sur la religion, le racisme et les relations intergroupes fait ressortir les différences d'attitudes parmi anglophones, franco-phones et autres groupes au Canada.
- ♦ **Star Phoenix – May 2, 2014** – [Brad Wall: Temporary Foreign Workers Have Upside](#) : Premier Brad Wall voiced support for the Temporary Foreign Worker program, pointing out that more than half of temporary foreign workers who come to Saskatchewan eventually become permanent residents.
- ♦ **Radio-Canada – 25 avril 2014** – [Moratoire sur le programme de travailleurs étrangers temporaires](#) : Après de nombreuses critiques, le gouvernement fédéral annonce un moratoire sur son programme de travailleurs étrangers temporaires dans le secteur de la restauration rapide.
- ♦ **Radio Canada International – 24 avril 2014** – [Québec veut rétablir les ponts avec les communautés culturelles](#) : Le nouveau gouvernement libéral souhaite rétablir les ponts avec les communautés culturelles pour créer une loi encadrant les accommodements raisonnables.
- ♦ **CBC – April 20, 2014** – [B.C. Refugee Mental Health Help Funding Drastically Cut](#): Federal funding cuts have substantially reduced B.C.'s free refugee mental health assistance program. Two of four groups offering mental health counseling to refugees have shut their programs.
- ♦ **Vancouver Sun – April 16, 2014** – [Temporary Foreign Workers Drive Youth out of Labour Market, Economics Professor Says](#): Research suggests that the federal government should review whether the continued expansion of the Temporary Foreign Worker is in the national interest.
- ♦ **Calgary Herald – April 16, 2014** – [Alberta Won't Support Ban on Temporary Workers in Low-Skill Jobs](#): Alberta has said that it won't support a blanket ban on temporary foreign workers in low-wage jobs such as the fast-food industry.
- ♦ **Citizenship and Immigration Canada News Release – April 8, 2014** – [Offering "Express Entry" to Qualified Economic Immigrants](#): CIC has said that Canada's new recruitment model for economic immigration will be called "Express Entry." It will be launched in January 2015, creating a faster system that is better able to meet labour market needs.
- ♦ **Vancouver Sun – March 29, 2014** – [B.C. Will Need to Look Overseas to Fill Some of Expected One Million Openings](#): B.C. will see a million job openings by 2020 — most within the next three years — and will need to look to immigration to fill many openings.
- ♦ **CBC – March 20, 2014** – [New Brunswick Population Shrinking, Statistics Canada Reports](#): A strong wave of immigrants coming to New Brunswick last year was not enough to reverse dwindling population numbers, a result of outmigration.
- ♦ **CBC – March 4, 2014** – [From China to P.E.I.](#): As a result of the provincial nominee program, PEI has experienced the biggest change in the makeup of its population in more than a century. More than half of the newcomers are from China.



Updates from the Atlantic Node

Prince Edward Island

P2P co-investigator Carlo Lavoie has been working closely with the PEI Réseau en immigration francophone, with PEI's Francophone integration cooperative, and with the project LIENS to organize the Forum on Economic Immigration to be held in Brudenell, PEI on May 27th and 28th, 2014. In terms of research, Carlo is a member of the team - along with Leah Hamilton (Mount Royal University), Victoria Esses (Western University), Aurélie Lacassagne (Laurentian University) and Zenaida Ravanera (Western University) - working on a new survey instrument to better understand the settlement and integration experiences of official language minority immigrants and the factors that drive their attraction, retention, and integration into Francophone minority communities. He also collaborates in the research project on the economic and socio-cultural integration of immigrants in official-language minority communities across Canada.

Nova Scotia

P2P co-investigator Yoko Yoshida's recent research interest involves using quantitative techniques to describe various patterns of settlement. In her SSHRC funded project "How Do Immigrants Integrate into Canada? Exploring a New Approach to Describing Patterns of Integration", she examines the notion of a "positive chain of settlement": That is, if one establishes a good social network, will s/he have a better chance of finding jobs or better opportunities? By looking at different aspects of immigrant settlement, Yoko explores how gender and ethnicity contribute to various patterns in cultural, social, and economic activities. In another project, collaborating with Madine Vanderplaat (Saint Mary's University) and Howard Ramos (Dalhousie University), she describes the patterns of socio/cultural integration across gender and family structure using Correspondence Analysis.

Also in Nova Scotia, PhD student Sinziana Chira presented some preliminary results of her dissertation research at the International Studies Association Annual Convention in Toronto, in March. The paper, entitled "Coming of Age Canadian: International students' assertions of belonging through transnational agency" was part of the panel 'Spatial agency and migration processes: Shaping places, journeys, people'. As well, Sinziana will be contributing at the Atlantic Immigration Research Symposium, to take place in Halifax in May.

New Brunswick

P2P co-investigator Michael Haan continues to work in his community to broaden an appreciation of the importance of immigration across Atlantic Canada. He delivered several public addresses on immigration, including "Why does New Brunswick need Immigrants?" at the Immigration Stakeholder Consultation Session in Fredericton on March 25, 2014.

In terms of research, Michael (along with master's student Sasha McEachern Caputo and post-doctoral fellow Cathy Holtmann) were responsible for the Atlantic component of the P2P CIC-funded project on "Local Immigration Partnerships and the Réseaux en immigration francophone: Strategies for Increasing Harmonization and Developing Performance Measurement Tools". He and his team are also working on expanding the knowledge base on immigration in New Brunswick (see the article in this eBulletin for more details on this research).



Updates from the Quebec Node

The Quebec Node Brings Together Researchers From Three Provinces to Conduct a Project Funded by CIC on Immigration in Minority Language Communities (OLMCs)

The project "Modeling strategies and practices of NGOs and associations promoting acceptance and retention in OLMCs" aims to model strategies for the reception and integration of OLMC immigrants implemented by NGOs and associations in 2 cities: Francophone communities in Edmonton and Anglophone communities in Sherbrooke. It is funded by CIC under its Immigration in Official Language Minority Communities in Canada (OLMC) program.

This project will 1) identify a common framework and winning conditions for developing and implementing such strategies and practices; 2) formalize and highlight the expertise developed by the NGOs and associations for receiving and integrating immigrants, 3) facilitate transfer of the framework and its adaptation by local actors to the regional situation and to recent arrivals; 4) identify indicators and dimensions that permit the assessment of strategies and implementation practices in different contexts; and 5) implement practices and innovative strategies in OLMCs and increase awareness of these measures among policy-makers at both the local and national levels. This project is the result of continuing work on local immigrant integration practices, models for the attraction and retention of immigrants in local communities, and the identification of expertise and best practices developed within OLMCs by central actors such as NGOs and associations.

The four researchers involved are very familiar with the issues of immigration reception and integration practices in OLMCs. Michèle Vatz-Laaroussi is the senior researcher and founder of the International Network of Research on Immigration Outside Major Centers and co-coordinator of the Quebec node of P2P. Paulin Mulatris, is a co-researcher, Director of the Research Group on Inter/transculturality and Immigration (GRITI) in Alberta, and works on challenges related to the professional integration of visible minorities by focusing on symbolic/systemic issues fundamental to their identity and inclusion. Chedly Belkhodja, is a co-researcher and Director of the School of Community and Public Affairs at Concordia University. He studies the dynamics and impact of Francophone immigration to Francophone minority communities. Malanga-Georges Liboy is a co-researcher and Professor at the Université Sainte-Anne in Nova Scotia. His research focuses on the effects of migration on community dynamics in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Alberta.

This project will help us understand the realities and practices relating to immigration in Francophone communities outside Quebec and English-speaking communities in Quebec. It will also serve as a basis for pan-Canadian research in the context of the P2P project.

Activities Done and Future Projects

The Quebec node held its semester meeting on April 24. During this meeting Syeda Bukhari and Linamar Campos, two students who benefited from bursaries awarded by the node, presented their projects. The projects are related to researcher and partner interests as well as to network goals and objectives.

The semester meeting also provided a forum for the preliminary results of two research projects which were started at the beginning of the year. These also link to the interests of researchers and partners. The first project analyzes the practices of organizations involved in the regionalization of immigration, focusing on the preparation and support of host communities. The second analyzes the roles and activities of regional actors in respect of temporary foreign workers. Both projects include researchers and students from the Universities of Sherbrooke, Laval and Montreal as well as partner agencies - Table de concertation des organismes au service des personnes réfugiées et immigrantes (TCRI), Réseau des organismes en régionalisation de l'immigration du Québec (RORIQ), and Solidarité Rurale du Québec (SRQ). These two exploratory projects will provide the basis for research projects involving many partners and researchers and may lead to pan-Canadian comparative studies.

Geneviève La Liberté, a student under Claude Charpentier at Bishop's University, also received a bursary for her work on the difficulties of solving problems among immigrants with post-traumatic stress syndrome (refugees). Her study is intended to improve institutional practices relating to these populations. As well, Lorraine O'Donnell who received funding from the Node presented the results of her work dealing with immigration in English-speaking communities in Quebec. She also spoke about the colloquium that she is organizing on this theme during the 82nd ACFAS Congress which will be held May 12-16 at Concordia University.

Two working groups were formed in order to firm up potential collaborations: one on challenges in rural settings regarding social cohesion and living alongside temporary foreign workers (agricultural and other); the second on the links between Anglophone and Francophone communities around immigration, including preoccupations with social cohesion and dialogue among stakeholders. Two other themes were also raised and will be considered by community and institutional partners: 1) the pathways of immigrants before, during and after arrival, with a parallel look at their service trajectories; 2) the role and engagement of employers in the immigration and integration process. These four working axes bring together the interests of the researchers and partners of the Quebec node and will lead to pan-Canadian projects on these themes.

Student Grants

The Quebec node has allocated two grants to students participating in our group. A \$1,500 grant has been awarded to a doctoral student enrolled at Simon Fraser University, Syeda Nayab Bukhari, who now lives in Quebec and participates in our node. Her doctoral thesis focuses on immigrants from South Asia and on ethnic media in BC, adopting an intersectional, race, gender and class perspective. The award will allow her to produce a short communication's document presenting preliminary results of her thesis, which will be useful for the Quebec node's partners. This document will include information on South Asian immigrant networks in Quebec. A short article for the P2P eBulletin will also be produced in English and French.

A \$1,500 grant has also been awarded to Linamar Campos-Flores who is finishing her Master's program and is beginning her doctoral studies at the University of Montreal. Her Master's and doctoral theses are focused on seasonal agricultural workers in Quebec. The award will allow her to make a short film giving voice to workers and organizations in the communities where the workers settle. This short film will be shown in various settings including to the P2P's partners in Quebec and in other provinces. It will appear on the P2P website.



Updates from the B.C. Node

As the new B.C. node leaders, we (Carlos Teixeira and Herb Schuetze) would like to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves and to briefly outline our plans for outreach with stakeholders and researchers across BC with interest in P2P's activities. In the coming months we hope to establish contact with P2P partners to develop a better understanding of their interests and needs and to establish research priorities for the BC node. To this end we intend on visiting a number of communities around BC to meet with members and partners of the BC node. We welcome Shelley Cook to the BC team, who has come on board as the node coordinator.

Who we are:

Carlos Teixeira (Node Leader)

Carlos is an associate professor in the Department of Geography at the University of British Columbia – Okanagan. Carlos' current work focuses on the changing social geography of Canadian cities, ethnic entrepreneurship and the settlement and housing experiences of immigrants in large and small and mid-size cities. Email: carlos.teixeira@ubc.ca

Herb Schuetze (Node Leader)

Herb is an associate professor in the Department of Economics at the University of Victoria. His research focuses on self-employment (including the role of taxes, immigrant self-employment, and self-employment among older workers) and more recently on the impact of immigrant networks on labour market outcomes. Email: hschuetz@uvic.ca

Shelley Cook (Node Coordinator)

Shelley Cook is a PhD candidate in Community, Culture and Global Studies at the University of British Columbia – Okanagan under Dr. Carlos Teixeira. Her area of research is homelessness, criminality and gender, with a focus on related policy implications. Email: bc@p2pcanada.ca

Outreach

In order to become acquainted with current P2P BC partners and potential partners and to gain a better appreciation for their interests, we plan on holding a number of consultation meetings across the province. Firm dates are still to be established through consultation with partners; however, we intend on holding meetings in Kelowna (June, 2014), Northern BC (mid-late summer, 2014), and Victoria (Fall, 2014). If you would like to attend one of these meetings please contact Shelley at bc@p2pcanada.ca. If you are unavailable to attend any of these meetings, we welcome you to contact us directly. Your input will be instrumental in forming the research priorities for the BC node over the coming months.

We look forward to meeting with you!

Recent Publications

Ahmed, R., Ahmed, M.U., & Khan, Z.H. (2014). Urban health communication strategy of pro-poor growth for sustained improvement in health in South Asia. In C. Okigbo (Ed.), *Strategic Urban Health Communication* (pp. 173-186). New York: Springer.

Battaglini, A., Chomienne, M.-H., Plouffe, L., Torres, S., & Kemenade, S.v. (2014). La santé des immigrants au Canada : état des connaissances, interventions et enjeux. *Global Health Promotion*, 21(1), 40-45.

Benimmas, A., Boutouchent, F., Kamano, L., et Bourque, J. (2014). Le sentiment d'appartenance chez les parents d'élèves immigrants francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick. *Revue Canadienne Ethnic Studies*, 41(1), 87-119.

Benimmas, A., Bourque, J., et Poirier, S. (2014). La perception de la citoyenneté chez les jeunes immigrants et leurs parents en milieu acadien du Nouveau-Brunswick. In A. Pilote (Ed.), *Franco-phones et citoyens du monde : identités, éducation et engagement* (pp.65-84). Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval.

Benimmas, A. (2014, printemps). Quelles perceptions ont les directions d'école en milieu minoritaire francophone des facteurs influant la collaboration école-familles immigrées ? *Thèmes canadiens*.

Dusi, P., Messetti, G. & Steinbach, M. (2014). Skills, attitudes, relational abilities & reflexivity: Competencies for a multicultural society. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 112, 538-547.

Guo, Yan & Yvonne Hébert. (2014, In Press). Educational integration of immigrant children and youth: Policy ineffectiveness and its consequences for learners and society. In K.M. Kilbride (Ed.), *Immigrant Integration: Research Implications for Future Policy*. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press Inc.

Hébert, Y. (2014, In Press). Contemporary understandings and future directions of teacher education in a transnational world. In R. Bruno-Jofre & S. Johnston, (Eds.), *Teacher Education in a Transnational World*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Huot, S., Dodson, B., & Laliberte Rudman, D. (2014). Negotiating belonging following migration: Exploring the relationship between place and identity in Francophone minority communities. *The Canadian Geographer*.

Book Launch

Immigrant Integration

Edited by: Kenise Murphy Kilbride • 325 pages

Examining the issues and challenges facing immigrants as they attempt to integrate successfully into Canadian society, *Immigrant Integration* is a multi-disciplinary compendium of research papers, most of which were presented at the 14th National Metropolis Conference, held in Toronto in 2012. With a focus on the future of public policy related to immigration and settlement, this book addresses the growing economic and educational inequality among immigrants and racialized populations in Canada and seeks to guard against further inequities. Each chapter concludes with a clear set of policy recommendations indicating how those in government and the broader public, private, and non-profit sectors can help newcomers integrate and welcome them as contributing members of Canadian society. For more information, visit www.cspi.org.

Book Launch at Congress 2014, Brock University on May 27, 2014 at 12:30pm. Enjoy light refreshments and receive 20% off your purchase of all CSPI titles.

Ilieva, R., Beck, K., Waterstone, B. (2014). Towards sustainable internationalisation of higher education. Higher Education.

Lund, D. E., Bragg, B., Kaipainen, E., & Lee, L. (2014). Preparing pre-service teachers through service-learning: Collaborating with community for children and youth of immigrant backgrounds. International Journal of Research on Service-Learning in Teacher Education, 2, 1-32.

Lund, D. E., & Hira-Friesen, P. (2014). Welcoming capacities of rural and urban Canadian communities. In K. M. Kilbride (Ed.), Immigrant integration: Research implications for future policy (pp. 103-118). Toronto, ON: Canadian Scholars' Press.

Nahon-Serfaty, I. & Ahmed, R. (Eds.). (2014). New media considerations and communication across religions and cultures. IGI Global.

Obokata, R., Veronis, L., & McLeman, R. (2014). Empirical research on international environmental migration: A systematic review. Population and Environment.

Pero, R., Harrison, S. (2014). In the 'service' of migrants: The temporary resident biometrics project and the economization of migrant labor in Canada. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 104(2): 401-411.

Prévost, C. (2014). Le Centre d'auto-apprentissage du français pour immigrants: espace d'engagement envers la langue française ?, dans Annie Pilote (dir.), Francophones et citoyens du monde. Éducation, identités et engagement (pp.43-63). Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval.

Steinbach, M. (2014). Competing discourses in the ongoing identity construction of adult immigrants. Discourse: Studies in the Cultural Politics of Education, 35(1), 104-115.

Recent and Upcoming Conference Presentations

Ahmed, R. (2014, March). *Delivering bad news during medical encounter: How to breakthrough communication impasse?* Invited guest speaker at the University of Ottawa Healthcare Symposium, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Ahmed, R. (2014, March). *Asian immigrants in Canada share experiences of conflict with health care providers*. Invited paper presentation at the Interdisciplinary Research Group in Organizational Communication Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Ahmed, R. (2014, April). *The use of technology among Muslim immigrant women in Canada to seek health information*. Keynote delivered at the Women and Technology Conference, Ottawa, ON, Canada.

Ahmed, R., & Bates, B. R. (2014, April). *Fear of physicians and patient perceptions of physicians' cultural competence in health care*. Paper presented to the Health Communication Interest Group of the Eastern Communication Association, Providence, RI, USA.

Ahmed, R. (2014, May). *The convergence of digital divide and low health literacy and in Canada: Promoting health literacy through the use of technology*. Paper presentation at the Communication and 'The Good Life' Around the World After Two Decades of the Digital Divide, Partnership for Progress on the Digital Divide (PPDD) Pre-conference at the International Communication Association (ICA) 2014 conference, Seattle, WA, USA.

Ahmed, R. (2014, May). *Multicultural media use by elderly Chinese immigrants in Ottawa*. Paper presentation at the Canadian Communication Association Annual Conference, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Ahmed, R., & Khan, Z.H. (2014, May). *Meaningful work: Canadian immigrant entrepreneurs at a crossroads*. Paper presentation at the International Communication Association 2014 Pre-conference, (Re)defining and (Re)negotiating the Meaning of Work, Success, Happiness, and Good Life, Seattle, WA, USA.

Ahmed, R., & Khan, Z. M. (2014, May). *Identity in the making: An intercultural dialogue between Twilight mom and Twilight daughter*. Paper presentation at the Canadian Communication Association Annual Conference, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Benimmas, A. et Kamano, L. (2014, mai). *L'intégration des familles immigrées : quel partenariat entre les acteurs scolaires et les associations multiculturelles ? Colloque du Regroupement pour l'étude de l'éducation en milieu minoritaire. Congrès des sciences humaines*, St. Catharines, ON, Canada.

Bergman, C. (2014, May). *Benchmarking student speaking and reading*. Paper presentation at the Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) Conference, Regina, SK, Canada.

Guo, S., & Guo, Y. (2014, April). *China's urban peasants: The experience of migrant teachers and education inequality in China*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association (AERA), Philadelphia, PA, USA.

Guo, Y. (2014, April). *Innovative research practice to engage pre-service teachers with religious diversity*. Poster presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association (AERA), Philadelphia, PA, USA.

Hamilton, L.K., Rothstein, M.G., Esses, V.M., & Cook, C. (2014, May). *The role of uncertainty in employers' assessments of immigrant applicants*. Paper presented at the 29th Annual Meeting of the Society for Industrial & Organizational Psychology, Honolulu, HI, USA.

Ilieva, R. (2014, March). *Internationalization of education and language issues: Examining the perspectives of content area faculty in a Canadian University*. Paper presented at AAAL Annual Conference, Portland, OR, USA.

Kazarloga, V, Cardoso, W, & Steinbach, M. (2014, March). *Montreal international ESL students' Attitudes towards native and nonnative accents in English*. American Association of Applied Linguistics (AAAL), Portland, OR, USA.

Lee, L., & Lund, D. E. (2014, March). *Community partnerships driving service-learning in teacher education*. Paper presented at the 16th Annual National Metropolis Conference, Gatineau, QC, Canada.

Lee, L., Shergill, S., Latremouille, J., & Lund, D. E. (2014, May). *Pedagogy for justice: An intersectional dialogue on transformative relationships*. Paper accepted for the Ideas: Rising to the Challenge, Annual Conference of the Galileo Educational Network, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, January). *Tackling social justice issues as a new teacher*. Invited presentation at the Conference of the Education Students' Association, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, March). *Integrating community engaged learning into your courses*. Invited panel presentation at "Community engaged learning at the University of Calgary," an event sponsored by the Taylor Institute for Teaching and Learning, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, March). *Activism through the arts*. Invited keynote at The Beautiful Risk of Curriculum: Meditations on Arts, Activism and Advocacy, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, March). *Taking action against discrimination and hate*. Invited keynote for the B'Nai Brith Youth Leadership Conference, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, March). *Opening an uncomfortable conversation on diversity and social justice*. Invited presentation at District-Wide Professional Development Conference, Red Deer, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, April). *Living a pedagogy of freedom in real schools: Insights from youth leaders in social justice activism*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

Lund, D. E., & Lee, L. (2014, April). *Fostering cultural humility among pre-service teachers: Connecting with children and youth of immigrant families through service-learning*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

Lund, D. E. (2014, April). *Collaborating with vulnerable populations toward equity and excellence in rural communities*. Invited keynote at Creating Rural Connections: Vulnerable Populations, a conference of the Alberta Rural Development Network, Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). *Standing up to hate and discrimination*. Invited keynote organized by the Human Rights Advisory Committee of Medicine Hat College, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). *Writing academic publications that get published: Arts and Social Sciences*. Invited panel presentation at a graduate event hosted by Writing Support Services, Student Success Centre, University of Calgary, AB, Canada.

Lund, D. E. (2014, May). *Engaging diversity in Edmonton schools: Opening an uncomfortable conversation on social justice*. Invited talk for the Edmonton Public Teachers, Edmonton, AB, Canada.

Maganaka, A., & Plaizier, H. (2014, May). *Characteristics, English competence, and career options among international newcomers to Edmonton*. Presentation at the Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) Conference, Regina, SK, Canada.

Steinbach, M. (2014, March). *Immigrant youth outside the Metropolis: Longitudinal research in Sherbrooke, Québec*. Seminar on religious and ethnic minority youth: Societal and media dynamics. Centre d'études ethniques des universités montréalaises (CEETUM) et KU LEUVEN, Leuven, Belgique.

Steinbach, M. (2014, May). *Academic trajectory of immigrant secondary students in a region of Quebec: Results of a longitudinal study*. Paper presentation at Comparative and International Education Society of Canada (CIESC), Canadian Society for Studies in Education (CSSE), St. Catharine's, ON, Canada.

Steinbach, M. (2014, mai). *Le parcours scolaire des élèves issus de l'immigration aux écoles secondaires à Sherbrooke : Les premiers trois ans*. Association francophone pour le savoir (ACFAS), Montréal, QC, Canada.

Steinbach, M. (2014, mai). *Les perceptions des futurs enseignants de leur formation en éducation inter-culturelle*. Association francophone pour le savoir (ACFAS), Montréal, QC, Canada.

Steinbach, M. (2014, July). *Linguistic competence and identity development of pre-service ESL teachers*. Paper presentation at the 12th International Conference of the Association for Language Awareness (ALA), Hamar, Norway.

Taylor, S. K. (2014, March). *ELT teachers' roles in sustaining plurilingualism for the next generation*. Presentation at Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages/TESOL 2014 Convention. Portland, OR, USA.

Taylor, S. K. (2014, March). *Plurilingualism is in the eye of the beholder*. Paper presented at TESOL/AAAL Joint Colloquium on Plurilingualism and language education: Opportunities and challenges at American Association of Applied Linguistics 2014, Portland, OR, USA.

Taylor, S. K. (2014, April). *Listen to the plurilinguals! 'Hearing' students' background knowledge and letting it 'speak' to facilitate their progression along educational and linguistic paths*. Presentation at Celebrating Linguistic Diversity 2014: Honouring the Contributions of Jim Cummins, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Taylor, S. K. (2014, May). *Educator identity texts*. Celebrating Linguistic Diversity 2014: Honouring the Contributions of Jim Cummins, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Teixeira C., & Lucia Lo. (2014, April). *Immigrant entrepreneurship in a mid-sized Canadian city: Challenges and opportunities*. Presentation at the Association of American Geographers, Tampa, FL, USA.

Torres, S. (2014, May). *Reaching out to immigrant and refugee populations: Who are the workers doing this work? How do they contribute to public health?* Paper presentation at the Canadian Public Health Association Conference. Toronto, ON, Canada.

Thank You

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